

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. H.R. 3349 would authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish the Republic of Texas Legation Memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia, commemorating those who, as representatives of the Republic of Texas, served in Washington, D.C., as diplomats to the United States, and made possible the annexation of Texas as the 28th State.

Texas legation sites in Paris and London have been recognized with historical markers for many years, but never here in Washington, D.C. The Texas diplomatic ministers who came to Washington worked out of the boarding houses in which they lived. Eight boarding houses have been identified with varying degrees of supporting evidence. This bill would allow the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to place memorial plaques in honor of these diplomats.

Madam Speaker, I urge the adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which I authored, to authorize the Daughters of the Republic of Texas to establish this commemorative work here in the District of Columbia honoring the Republic of Texas Legation.

This is a bipartisan effort supported by a number of my colleagues from Texas, as well as Representative HOLMES NORTON, who represents the area where the memorial will reside. And it has the approval, initially, of the subcommittee which my colleague, Ms. HAALAND, chairs.

The history of the Texas Legation and its significance to American history is as broad as the pride held by present-day Texans over a time when we were once an independent Republic. The district that I now represent includes the historic Alamo in San Antonio. With the battle cries of "Remember the Alamo," and "Remember Goliad," Texas won its independence on March 2, 1836. And as most Texans are aware, for almost a decade thereafter, Texas was a whole other country, an independent Nation with the same independent spirit that pervades our State today.

What are frequently less discussed are the diplomatic efforts stretching over almost a decade by this young new Nation, sending emissaries to Europe and to Washington. At multiple times from 1836 to 1845, the Texas Legation negotiated the terms by which Texas would become a part of the United States.

While everything is still bigger in Texas, the territory of the Republic of Texas, as a sovereign independent Na-

tion, was much more than the current State of Texas. Indeed, it included parts of New Mexico, including Albuquerque, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and even Wyoming. How different America would be today had not this huge part of the center of our country been incorporated into the United States.

The young Republic of Texas had many debts and many challenges from abroad. My own home in East Austin is only a few blocks away from the historic French Legation, this is the place that the diplomats from France used to establish their formal diplomatic relations with the Nation of Texas. Texans in turn established legations abroad to negotiate terms of trade and recognition with multiple European countries. Most importantly, the Texas delegation came here on the very difficult journey to Washington.

Today, we find the plaques about the work of the Texas Legation in London and Paris, but not yet here in Washington, where the Legation's effort had its most profound effect.

Here in this area the Legation operated from a number of houses, boarding houses, some near the present-day National Archives and the Navy Memorial, which is appropriate since one of the diplomats involved, Mr. Memucan Hunt, who also served as secretary of the fledgling Republic of Texas Navy.

In Washington, the diplomats left their most significant legacy by negotiating the terms of annexation in 1845 when Texas became the 28th State to join the Union. That is why this bill approves a commemoration here.

Most appropriately, this commemoration is spearheaded by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, our State's oldest patriotic women's organization committed to the preservation of Texas heritage and historic sites. They will work together with our National Park Service to develop and design a location here that is appropriate within Washington D.C.

Madam Speaker, I would like to extend a special thanks to Kitty Hoeck, she has led the way as the historian of the Elisabeth Ney Chapter, that includes the Daughters in the District, Virginia, and Maryland, for her commitment to this effort. I ask that she be particularly recognized in connection with this work, along with other representatives of the Daughters.

The history of the Texas Legation did not end with the annexation of Texas in 1845. Today, it lives on in the strength of multicultural and multilingual communities across the Lone Star State. They have made our State so dynamic.

With this commemoration, those who visit our capital will have the opportunity to learn about a turning point in the history of Texas and in the history of the United States, and reflect on the sacrifices by the diplomats who made this possible.

Madam Speaker, I urge approval of the resolution, and thank both of my colleagues for their support.

□ 1230

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3349, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FALLEN JOURNALISTS MEMORIAL ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3465) to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3465

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fallen Journalists Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate America's commitment to a free press by honoring journalists who sacrificed their lives in service to that cause.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the "Commemorative Works Act").

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FALLEN JOURNALISTS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.—The Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) and the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3465, the Fallen Journalists Memorial Act introduced by my fellow committee member, Representative NAPOLITANO.

This bill would authorize a memorial to honor the reporters, photojournalists, producers, editors, and countless others who have lost their lives while performing their jobs.

Every day, journalists at home and abroad place their lives at risk in pursuit of the truth and in defense of our First Amendment right to a free and independent press.

In 2018 alone, nearly 80 journalists from around the world were murdered in their line of work. Yet, with the closure of the Newseum earlier this year, there is no memorial that commemorates those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice while fulfilling their duty to deliver the news.

The memorial envisioned in H.R. 3465 would be a fitting tribute to their sacrifices and an affirmation of our Nation's commitment to a free press.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3465 would authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land to commemorate the sacrifices made by journalists for a free and independent press.

This bill requires the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to follow the standard legal framework established by the Commemorative Works Act for the placement of commemorative works on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 1,382 journalists have been killed since 1992 as a result of their work in combat or crossfire or while carrying out dangerous assignments. Hundreds more each year are attacked, imprisoned, and tortured.

Threats and attacks against journalists are not new, but today journalists face an increasingly hostile environment. H.R. 3465 was introduced 1 year after the deadliest attack on journalists in modern United States history when five Capital Gazette employees were killed in their Annapolis, Maryland, newsroom on June 28, 2018.

Madam Speaker, this memorial will stand as an important reminder of the First Amendment and the vital importance that a free and independent press plays in defending all of our rights.

I urge adoption of the measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3465, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIVE AMERICAN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4957) to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4957

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Native American Child Protection Act".

SEC. 2. INDIAN CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT AMENDMENTS.

The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3202 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) By amending section 403(3)(A) (25 U.S.C. 3202(3)(A)) to read as follows:

"(A) in any case in which—

"(i)(I) a child is dead or exhibits evidence of skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, failure to thrive, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling; and

"(II) such condition is not justifiably explained or may not be the product of an accidental occurrence; or

"(ii) a child is subjected to sexual assault, sexual molestation, sexual exploitation, sexual contact, or prostitution;"

(2) In section 409 (25 U.S.C. 3208)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking "The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Service and in cooperation with the Bureau" and inserting "The Service, in cooperation with the Bureau"; and

(ii) by striking "sexual abuse" and inserting "abuse or neglect";

(B) in subsection (b) through the end of the section, by striking "Secretary of Health and Human Services" each place it appears and inserting "Service";

(C) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting after "Any Indian tribe or intertribal consortium" the following: ", on its own or in partnership with an urban Indian organization,";

(D) in subsections (b)(2)(B) and (d), by striking "such Secretary" each place it appears and inserting "the Service";

(E) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.—In awarding grants under this section, the Service shall encourage the use of culturally appropriate treatment services and programs that respond to the unique cultural values, customs, and traditions of applicant Indian Tribes.";

(F) in subsection (d)(2), by striking "the Secretary" and inserting "the Service";

(G) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(H) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

"(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Service shall submit a report to Congress on the award of grants under this section. The report shall contain—

"(1) a description of treatment and services for which grantees have used funds awarded under this section; and

"(2) any other information that the Service requires.";

(I) by amending subsection (f) (as so redesignated by subparagraph (G) of this paragraph), to read as follows:

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2026."

(3) In section 410 (25 U.S.C. 3209)—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by inserting "NATIONAL" before "INDIAN"; and

(ii) by striking "CENTERS" and inserting "CENTER";

(B) by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Secretary shall establish a National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center.

"(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Native American Child Protection Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall submit a report to Congress on the status of the National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center.";

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking "Each" and inserting "The"; and